

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McHENRY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. McHENRY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RYAN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. BACHMANN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. BIGGERT addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. BLACKBURN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mrs. BONO MACK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. BONO MACK addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida addressed the House. Her remarks

will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CAPITO addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. EMERSON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### HONORING CHENEY UNIVERSITY ON ITS 173RD FOUNDERS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SESTAK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SESTAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the 173rd Founders Day of Cheney University of Pennsylvania, our Nation's oldest Historically Black Institution of higher education, and its vision to prepare stellar, reflective, visionary leaders and responsible citizens.

At the time of its founding in 1837 by Quaker philanthropist Richard Humphreys, Cheney University served as a learning place for African Americans who sought an education that would prepare them to become teachers. To meet the needs of all qualified young people regardless of economic status, the university offered a free classical education on its Philadelphia campus. But in 1902, the university moved about 25 miles west of Philadelphia to George Cheney's farm, where it is located today in my district. By 1983, Cheney University joined the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education.

Today, Cheney University has a diverse student body made up of bright, confident individuals who represent a variety of races, cultures and nationalities. In addition to becoming professionals in the education sector, Cheney graduates earn degrees in more than 30 disciplines and make their mark in careers that include journalism, medicine, business, science, law, communications, and government service.

Among the 10,000 talented graduates who have gone on to lead and make a difference in the world have been journalist Ed Bradley of the CBS program "60 Minutes"; Robert W. Bogle, publisher and CEO of the Philadelphia Tribune, the oldest newspaper continuously owned and operated by an African American.

□ 1915

Gladys Styles Johnston, chancellor of the University of Nebraska at Kearney; The Honorable Michael Horsley, Pennsylvania House of Representatives; The Honorable Thaddeus

Kirkland, Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Robert L. Woodson, founder and president of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (NCNE); Samuel J. Patterson, CEO of Shepard Patterson Systems and Information Consulting Firm; and Ambassador Joseph M. Segars.

On November 6, 2009, Cheney University will celebrate its remarkable history and dedication to excellence in education by looking forward to a new generation of leaders. Through its Academic Success Center and small class sizes, Cheney University provides an academic environment in which students take on a variety of leadership positions at the university. There are more than 40 student organizations allowing students to take advantage of many extracurricular opportunities at the campus newspaper, television station, radio station, and in competitive athletics.

As Michelle Howard-Vital says of her Cheney students, "On campus, you will see hope and enthusiasm in the eyes of future graduates who will leave Cheney to compete for leadership positions in Pennsylvania, in the United States and around the world."

To honor Cheney University's ongoing commitment to leadership on its 173rd Founder's Day, educator, author, and motivational speaker Salome Thomas-El will address the university on the subject of leadership and character for the 21st century. In addition, Cheney University will honor The Honorable James R. Roebuck, Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of Cheney University of Pennsylvania's 173rd Founder's Day, I acknowledge the alumni, current students, faculty and staff, officers, advisory team, council of trustees, and President Howard-Vital for their collaboration and dedication to educating our next generation of American and world leaders at a marvelous university.

#### TOP TEN TAX INCREASES INCLUDED IN H.R. 3962

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, as anyone who has been paying much attention to what has been going on in Congress this fall will know, we have been talking about health care. What we had introduced last week was H.R. 3962, which I call a "tax increase bill" masquerading as a health care bill, and I want to outline some of the tax increases that are included in H.R. 3962 to back up my comments.

Number 1: Small business surtax, section 551, page 336, \$460.5 billion.

Number 2: Employer mandate tax, sections 511-512, page 308, \$135 billion. This violates President Obama's pledge to avoid tax increases on Americans earning less than \$250,000.

Number 3: Individual mandate tax, section 501, page 296, \$33 billion. This also violates President Obama's pledge.

Number 4: Medical device tax, section 552, page 339, \$20 billion. Again, it violates President Obama's pledge to avoid tax increases on Americans earning less than \$250,000.

Number 5: \$2,500 annual cap on FSAs, section 532, page 325, \$13.3 billion. It violates President Obama's pledge.

Number 6: Prohibition on pretax purchases of over-the-counter drugs through HSAs, FSAs, and HRAs, section 531, page 324, \$5 billion. This is another violation.

Number 7: Tax on health insurance policies to fund Comparative Effectiveness Research Trust Fund, section 1802, page 1162, \$2 billion. It violates the pledge.

Number 8: 20 percent penalty on certain HSA distributions, section 533, page 326, \$1.3 billion.

Number 9: Other tax hikes and increased compliance costs on U.S. job creators, \$56.4 billion; IRS reporting on payments; delay implementation of worldwide interest allocation rules; override U.S. treaties on certain payments by insourcing businesses; codify economic substance doctrine and impose penalties.

All of these are referenced by the section number and the page number so the American people don't have to rely on what we're saying.

There is one other, which is revenue-raising provisions for \$3 billion.

The total tax increases in the bill: \$729.5 billion. This information came from the Joint Committee on Taxation, Congressional Budget Office.

Mr. Speaker, what we need is reform in our health care system. Republicans have offered commonsense reform. Those commonsense reform items are not being allowed to be heard. They were voted down in committee over and over and over again by the Democrat majority. This is not what the American people want. They want to see reform in health care, not increased taxes and a job-killing bill that will do very little to help with their challenges in dealing with health care reform.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. FALLIN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. FALLIN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. GRANGER addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. JENKINS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JENKINS addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MILLER of Michigan addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MYRICK addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. SCHMIDT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. SCHMIDT addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GINGREY of Georgia addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### REPUBLICAN HEALTH CARE SOLUTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POLIS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I am going to be joined this evening by Republican freshman colleagues of mine, and this session will be cochaired by my fellow freshman from the great State of Minnesota, ERIK PAULSEN.

ERIK, thank you for joining me this evening, and our other freshman colleagues will be joining us shortly.

We're going to be talking about health care from the perspective of freshmen. We're going to be talking about some Republican alternatives to the large bill that the Speaker introduced last week and unveiled and that we're discussing this week. We'll be doing some comparisons between bills that Republicans have to provide bet-

ter solutions, to take incremental approaches, to address the most important concerns that the American people have about their health care system first, and about the need to take a very deliberate, careful approach to changing an American health care system that needs tweaking rather than throwing out and replacing.

I yield to my colleague from Minnesota, Mr. PAULSEN.

Mr. PAULSEN. Well, thank you. I thank the gentlelady for yielding and for organizing this little discussion tonight, and I know we're going to have some of our freshman colleagues joining us.

I think, first and foremost, it's important for me to outline—and I think you share this view. You know, no one is denying that our health care system is in need of reform. Certainly, as a freshman Member, I know that the Members of our class, actually both Republican and Democrat, know that there need to be changes in the status quo. I know the Republicans, in particular in the freshman class, have been very frustrated that the media may not center or focus on some of the proposals that we actually have offered because, as you indicated, there are some very incremental approaches and piecemeal approaches which actually could be done and could be done bipartisanship to show success and progress in helping lower premiums for families, for individuals, and for small businesses.

As most of the public is well aware now, I think, just as early as last week, we had dropped on our desks a 1,990-page bill, which is a huge, mammoth bill, and we can bring that up a little later for a prop. It is a big piece of legislation, and I know we're going to be voting on that later this week.

I think I've come to realize in my first few months in office, as probably you have, that Washington is a place where actions are often taken without properly weighing the consequences and the impact of those actions. I think the bill that has been laid before us is very misguided in that it's going to have a heavy tax load put on the small business community. It's going to tax medical device companies in particular and medical device products, which impacts my district very greatly and the jobs there. We'll talk a little bit more about that in a little bit.

Our goal also is to make sure we are providing adequate coverage and are lowering the costs of health care premiums for all Americans—for individuals, families, and small businesses—because it is a pocketbook issue; but I think the approach that the majority is taking is a very misguided approach, and we're going to have some discussion about that tonight and about some of our alternatives, which, I think, make absolute common sense.

I would like to yield back.

Mrs. LUMMIS. I look forward to having our colleagues join us so we can discuss some of those.